THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

PEACE CONFERENCE—SEWARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Appended to the report of Lincoln is a copy of the instructions which has been addressed to Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London. This is Seward's account of the affair:

* * * * *

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always has been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent—that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms, that he would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries if he could be assured they would be received.

The President, therefore, on the 18th day of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis, or any other influential man now actually resisting the authority of the government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country.

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington.

On the 19th ultimo we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant-General Grant that Alex. H Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington, as Peace Commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them, and signed by the Major, in which they were distinctly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines, they would be understood as coming for an informal conference on the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair.

If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable from a report of their conversation with Lieutenant General Grant that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this government in the expected informal conference.

The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st day of February, Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the conditions upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to so return without waiting for information from the President, but at this juncture Lieut General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances, the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February.

The Richmond party was brought down the James river in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton roads. On the morning of the 3d, the President attended by the Secretary received Messrs Stephens Hunter and Campbell on board the United States steam transport River Queen, in Hampton roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of the secretaries, clerks or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make categorical demands, or render formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed—fully, intelligently and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was the postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents, to some intrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it.—The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States of the Union.

Collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had hertofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation, and other documents, as there positions were reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily that in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States.

The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ultimo, adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organick law.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer in a courtous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865. [No. 257.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE H. G.,
Raleigh, February 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

An Act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th day of July 1863. * * * * * * *

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home defence, all white male persons not enrolled in the service of the Confederate States,—between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil and Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. * *

SEC. 5th, *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempt from provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May 1862.—*Provided*, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the act of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization—ratified the 7th day of Feruary, 1865.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have their privilege of electing their company officers from the said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commisssioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non commisrioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July, 1863; there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, County Surveyors, Physicians of five years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges, and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4, Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5, Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1865.

D. G. FOWLE,
Speaker Pro Tem.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT ADJutant General, C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col. Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry, which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.
General Orders, No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. I. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.
W. F. ASKEW, & CO.
Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to
DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

LOST.

IN RALEIGH ON THE 11TH INST., A NOTE OF $780 payable to me in Confederate notes by J. M. Sloan, dated Dec. 29, 1864. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering it to B. F. Moore or J. B. Neathery.
NEIL McKAY.
Feb. 15, 1865. 253—6t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

CORRESPONDENTS BY THE FOLLOWING YOUNG Ladies:
MISS AURORA FLOYD,
MISS DI. VERNON,
MISS BELLE LINWOOD,
Box 100, Chapel Hill, N. C.
February 17, 1865. 256—2t*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

CORRESPONDENTS BY THE FOLLOWING YOUNG Gentlemen:
ALPHONO DeGRE'N,
DURWARD BELMONT,
MALCOLM ST. CLAIR,
Address,
February 17, 1865. Box 88, Chapel Hill, N. C. 256—2t*.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Ghion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S J Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Mordis,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis.	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Lake,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J I Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the crecibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—B S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 225—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 20[illegible]

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
G. W. CORBETT, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
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Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.
SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert P Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. We have nothing late from South Caro'ina by telegraph at the date of this writing. Should we receive anything before going to press our readers will be advised. The Salisbury *Watchman*, of the 18th, had learned that several private telegrams had been received there stating that Columbia had fallen. There were also rumors there of the evacuation of Charleston and Wilmington. These, however, need confirmation. This is all we have now upon this subject, except a statement of the Goldsboro' *Journal*, of yesterday (Sunday) morning, which says:

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—Columbia has fallen.—A severe battle took place in the neighberhood of that city, but our forces were compelled to fall back some six miles this side, and consequently the city was surrendered. A report, which we give some credence to, reached here late yesterday evening, to the effect that Fort Sumter had fallen. If this be true Charleston has no doubt been evacuated. Sherman nears his end.

THE POSITION, which every citizen in North Carolina ought to take in the present crisis, cannot be a matter of doubt or disputation. The press of the State with two or three exceptions, and we deeply regret there is an exception, unmistakably declares for determined resistance to the demands of Lincoln. Public meeting in two or three instances only have been held, and they have declared the same unalterable purpose, yet not with the unanimity we desire, to sustain the government in every respect, and to conquer a peace and secure the independence of the South,

It need not be concealed however, that the public anxiety is very great, to have the question solved at once, whether or not the two presses in this city and their friends hitherto blatant for peace when there was no peace or prospect of it, and bitterly hostile both to the Confederate and State administrations, design to keep up a war upon these governments, and to throw every impediment possible, in the way of the success of the South, or to yield to the public good their opposition, for the sake of Union and harmony among our people.—This anxiety is especially felt in regard to the *Standard*, because of its influence as a public journal, and because of the many pleasant recollections of the past among its old friends, who have felt compelled of late years to oppose its course; not from personal hostility, but purely on account of honest differences of opinion, in regard to the conduct of public affairs.

out offence to say has been increased, by the recent developments in at least one public meeting; which augurs, that at least some of our citizens, for whom we entertain a high respect personally, and with whom we have been glad to be numbered as holding the same political sentiments, design to take a position adverse to the government, and we believe to a large majority of the people in the crisis which is forced upon us. Such indications cannot but create the deepest concern.

Perfect agreement in opinion upon the serious questions which arise in the present condition of affairs, cannot be expected. Different mental constitutions will evolve different conclusions from the same facts, yet in the grave condition of affairs, cannot we agree to differ, and yet be united in the great ends and aims of the Republic? Can there be a doubt in any cool, thoughtful, intelligent and courageous mind as to what course the people of the Confederacy ought to take in the present emergency? Can there be a different opinion as to the real intent and meaning of Lincoln's *ultimatum*? Can there be a lingering doubt in the mind of those who, before the recent Peace Conference, were advocates of State action, of the utter hopelessness of the attempt to secure a peace from Mr. Lincoln by any other means than abject submission? Do the late advocates of State action, see in the account given of the interview both by our Commissioners and Mr. Lincoln any real discrepancy? Do they see a loop upon which to hang a hope? If so will they please enlighten the public. Admit for the sake of argument that President Davis, Mr. Hunter and the President's numerous admirers are purblind—that they do not wish or intend to see ground to hope for peace, otherwise than such an one as can be obtained by the maintainance of the Confederacy, yet even the *Standard* and those who co-operate with it cannot presume that Mr. Stephens is blind—that he has been cajoled into unity with the President in this opinion.

Mr. Stephens' anxiety for peace cannot be called in question. From the adroitness which he evinced in the conference with Mr. Lincoln to draw out of him the slightest crumb of comfort for those who might, as a choice of evils, be willing to submit to reconstruction, to abolish the Confederate Government, in preference to continuing this bloody war, from not only his anxiety for peace, but his determination to accept anything he could get, better than submission and subjugation, it is evident that Mr. Stephens considered these two terms as synonymous. Is Mr. Stephens mistaken? Does he and his associates in the commission know less about Mr. Lincoln's *ultimatum*, his purposes and aims, than the *Standard* and the Convention men in North Carolina do? Are they in possession of facts in regard to the purposes of Mr. Lincoln, of which Mr. Stephens was ignorant? If they are let us have them. Mr. Stephens, with all his astuteness and penetration, failed to get even an inkling of the purposes of Lincoln, different from that obtained by his associates.

He retires from the conference hopeless. He gives up all hopes of a peace except as a bid for subjugation. Is he willing to take that? Is he an out and out peace man, ready to accept abject submission as the price of peace? Not he. He comes back, and does he counsel submission? Does he even intimate that we are conquered and had better submit? By no means. He sees no other alternative but to fight, and to fight as we have not fought before, until our independence is secured.

Again our Congressional delegation are on the spot. They must be fully advised of every phase of the question. If any doubts the friendship of any one of them to the Confederate Government, no one can doubt their devotion to their home, to their native State. Do they now counsel submission to Lincoln's *ultimatum*? Do they see that there is hope for an honorable peace in submission? The *Standard* has never declared its willingness to accept a dishonorable peace. Will it do so now? Is it prepared to counsel submission to Lincoln's ultimatum? We hope not.

People of North Carolina! you have seen the results of the Peace Conference. Can you see in Mr. Lincoln's *ultimatum* anything but a dishonorable peace—anything short of subjugation? Ask W A Graham, W T Dortch, John A Gilmer, W N H Smith, R R Bridgers, Josiah Turner, Thos. C Fuller, Dr. Ramsey, Gen J M Leach, Dr. J T Leach, Col Girther and Gen. Logan, if in their judgment the *ultimatum* of Lincoln means anything but subjugation? Ask them if they consider a peace obtained upon such terms as an *honorable peace*. And are you willing to take less? Are you ready to cringe, and bend the suple knee to Mr. Lincoln, and crave his mercy? Or would you rather fight him with all the strength and all the means and all the courage God has given you? People of North Carolina at home, will you respond to the battle cry of your noble sons and brothers in the field, "victory or death!" Or will you cravenly submit to be trodden down by the heels of the despot? Will you, can you, dare you, provoke the ghosts of your brave fellows who have fallen in defence of your rights by an ignominuous surrender while resistance is possible!

We give below the speech of Mr. Brooks in the Yankee Congress on the proposition to print Lincoln's message concerning the Fortress Monroe conference, which we clip from an exchange. It will be seen that he takes the same view of the nature of the terms offered us by Lincoln as those which have been generally taken both at the North and the South:

Mr. Brooks said he did not think the message would meet the cordial approbation of all the loyal people. As he understood the document and the report which comes to us from the rebel papers, two things are evident: First that Mr. Lincoln demanded of the rebels unqualified submission; second, that the President would enter into no negotiations with either the rebel government or any single rebel State. Mr. Lincoln is silent on the latter point, but it is positively asserted by Jefferson Davis and the three rebel agents. If the President had sincerely desired peace, he should have brushed away the cobwebs and come at once to the point with Mr. Stephens. As the matter now stands the end must be by resort to the sword.—He then referred to the cheering of the soldiers on both sides when the Peace Commssioners passed through the lines, to show the spirit both of the soldiers and the people in favor of peace. It required no inconsiderable courage on the part of Mr. Lincoln to throw off the importunate radicals here and meet the rebel agents. For this the President deserves credit, and he has his (Mr. Brocks') thanks for the holding of the conference, but may, but which was not received on the other side of the House with approbation. He, however, regretted that in this conference Mr. Lincoln did not act upon his own responsibility, and ask no other terms than subnission to the Constitution. He should have availed himself of this opportunity for other suggestions.

As things now stood he feared no Lincoln or Davis could at present make peace when the turbulent elements around. There were no peacemakers now but the sword. May God preserve us from the only arbitrament; but now he feared there was no other. North Carolina and Georgia are in a condition to make peace if their self-government can be preserved. There are elements of peace, too, in Alabama. He regretted that the President had closed the door against those States. Mr. Brooks then referred to the con cessions once made successfully by General Jackson and Henry Clay to avert civil war, and to the rebellions in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Such are the precedents which should have govered Mr. Lincoln. He (Brooks) was in favor of an armistice. Some day or other this war must end, and prior to that there must be an armistice. He regretted that the President had not availed himself of the opportunity recently offered to grant an armistice, believing, if this had taken place, peace would have followed. *There were things now in progress on this continent which imperiously require armistice or a friendly accommodation between the North and South*, so that we can resist by combined operations the European encroachments in North America, and in this connection he referred to the fact that Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Lower California are occupied by the French, under pretense of having received those portions of Mexico for a debt originally only $125,000.

This subject, considering the geographical, political and material interest involved was certainly of more importance to the House than the abstract question of slavery. This administration had done and could do nothingin the way of resistance to foreign enroachment. If the Memorial Diplomatique, the highest authority in European circles is right; Secretary Seward had given a quasi support to the overthrow of the Mexican Republic by Maximillian, supported by Louis Napolion; and it was stated in that paper in September or October last, that our demestic agitations meaning the elections, prevented the recognition of the now dynasty set up in Mexica. Hence our Minister, Mr. Corwin, obtained leave to come home in order to avoid any representatives of our country near the Liberal or Juarez Government. Mr. Brooks argued to show the importance of peace between the North and South, in order that both may practically unite in the maintenence of the Monroe doctrine.—He argued at some length from the papers laid before the House that the rebels did not ask for separation, but were ready for reunion if the principles of their self government were secured.

A runaway negro of Mr. R. Buchanan, who has been dodging about the lower part of this county for near a year past, and who have been outlawed, was killed one night last week, on the premises of Mr. A. A. McRae. The negro was discovered in one of Mr. McRae's outhouses, started to make off, was commanded to stop, but not doing so, was fired upon with the result mentioned above.—*Argus.*

We overheard the following colloquy between two "American gentlemen of African descent," on Saturday last:

"Hillo, Dave, is you gwine to de funeral to-day?"

"I dunno—who's dead?"

"Sam Jones."

"No, I ain't gwine, coz dat am a refugee nigger. It am a good ting dat nigger gwine to be buried on Sunday. If he died on any oder day he had no body to bury him."—*Char. Bulletin.*

A MEDICAL OPINION.—Hall's *Journal of Health*, which claims to be high authority in medical science, has taken a stand against married people sleeping together, but thinks they had better sleep in adjoining rooms. It says that Kings and Queens do not sleep together, and why should other people? Think of the idea of separating a married couple on a cold winter's night because Hall's Journal of Health says so! You go to grass, Mr. Hall.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The meeting was organized by the election of E. J. Hale, Esq., President, Jno. C. Smith and H. L. Myrover, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and Duncan Shaw and J. A. Worth, Esqrs., Secretaries. The President, on taking the chair, made some pertinent remarks, stating that he was heart and soul, hand and purse in the cause, and that we ought to devote our lives, our fortunes and our sacret honor to the struggle. He thought the war would end in our independence.

Hon. J. G. Shepherd then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the people of Cumberland in the present crisis. The motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed: Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Maj. McLauchlin, Col. Jno. McRae, and E. J. Lilly and D. Murphy, Esqrs. During the retirement of the Committee, Gen. A. D. McLean, in response to loud calls, took the stand, and though unwell, delivered one of those bold, vigorous and telling speeches, so characteristic of the man. He paid a handsome tribute to the ladies, and pledged himself and all true Confederates to stand as a wall fire between them and the invading hosts.

At the conclusion of Gen. McLean's speech, the Committee returned, and, though their Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of the Confederate States are now engaged in a gigantic struggle with the people of the United States of America for life, liberty, honor and property; and whereas, the essential principle for which the people of the Confederate States are contending, is the right to govern themselves and to regulate their institutions and domestic affairs; and, whereas, North Carolina, by the unanimous resolution of her Convention, on the 20th day of May, 1861, did dissolve all connection with the Government and people of the United States, and, by the solemn declaration, did pledge life, fortune and sacred honor to the holy cause of freedom; and, whereas, through four years of desolating and destructive warfare, the plighted faith of the State has been kept, and men and tressure have been freely given; and, whereas, through all this carnage and shedding of most precious blood, bringing woe, tribulation and sorrow to the land, the earnest desire of the people has been for peace—permanent and honorable peace—which could be secured alone by the independence and nationality of the Confederate States of America; and, whereas, the State of North Carolina has uniformly resolved, that any peace short of this, would be dishonoring to her people, and a surrender of the great principle for the maintainance of which such large sacrifices have already been made; and, whereas, during the present month the President of the United States and the Secretary of State did meet with three citizens of the Confederate States informally, sent forward by the President of the same to confer in reference to the question of peace; and, whereas, in the said conference the only terms proposed by the President of the United States were those of unconditional submission to the authority and laws of his government, and such policy, however [illegible] may, in the future adopt, accompanied by the taunting declaration that the Federal Congress had already provided for such amendments to the Constitution as would entirely abolish the institution of slavery in the States; and, whereas, President Lincoln did then declare that he would make no treaty with the people of the Confederate States, or of any separate State, upon other terms than these, and would allow no armistice or temporary recognition; therefore,

Resolved, That the terms offered to the people of the Confederate States are such as cannot be accepted, and are regarded as conditions which an insolent and malignant conqueror might impose upon a down-trodden and subjugated nation.

Resolved, That with the contemptuous rejection by the Federal Government of the efforts and offers of the Government of the Confederate States to treat for peace on terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the latter, there is no alternative now left but unmanly and ruinous submission on the one side, or a struggle to the death, if need be, for honor and independence on the other.

Resolved, That with this alternative presented the citizens who are here assembled, do not hesitate to declare their choice, and now in view of greater sacrifices yet to be made, of heavy burdens yet to be borne, they will bear all with patience and steady endurance to vindicate their high principles involved in the struggle, and feeling that their cause is right, that the success of their cause is connected with the best hope and with the highest happiness of themselves and their posterity they pledge to each other life, fortune and sacred honor in this holy cause.

Judge Shepherd then took the stand and made an able and convincing speech in support of the resolutions. He reviewed the action of North Carolina, during the past four years, showing that she had repeatedly pledged herself to submit to nothing short of independence, and had not up to this time squinted at reconstruction. He paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Gov. Vance, and depicted in startling terms the horrors of subjugation and of Yankee rule in those cities already occupied by their forces. He referred to the sufferings of our forefathers in the Revolutionary war, to show what can be borne by a people resolved to be free. He closed with a warm tribute to the fidelity and patriotism of Cumberland County.—*Telegraph.*

After speeches by Col. McKay, B. Fuller, Maj. Strange and others, the Telegraph's account of which we have not space for, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

VIVE HUBUG.

Among the most absurd exhibitions of an absurd people was the Yankee glorification in Savannah on the arrival there of some provisions ostentatiously contributed in New York. A "public meeting" was held, in which Yankee speakers told Yankee hearers what excessively good people the Yankees were, and the listening Yankees applauded. This farce they called a meeting in Savannah. They might, in the same way, get up a meeting of the people of London.

Indeed, Yankee charity is always at once ostentatious. A citizen of New Orleans informs us of a veritable display of it in that city, soon after it fell into Yankee hands. Boston took that as *her* treat, and forthwith Mayor Smith was sent, and soon apperred in the hospitals of New Orleans to distribute dainties among the sick and wounded. Accompanied by a servant bearing his precious gifts, Mayor Smith passed up and down the aves nues between the rows of cots, addressing himself to each patient he passed, with all the dignity belouging to his office, he would say "Allow me, sir, to cheer you with some delicacies," whereupon he would present the sick man with a double-handful of *dried apples*! "Will you be good enough," he would then add, with a gracious smile, "when you write North to say that Mayor Smith of Boston, presented you on yovr sick bed, with some delicacies? and thereupon he turned to soms fresh object of his charming attentions. Long live Mayor Smith, and long live Boston, long live the orators of Savannah.—*Rich. Sentinel*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE ARMY FILLING UP.

We are rejoiced to hear from one of our Armies, that without waiting for the Proclamation just issued by Gen. Lee, the absentees were returning voluntarily to their ranks. They had heard of Lincoln's imperious demand for "unconditional submission," and felt as all true men must feel, that it is utterly inadmissible, and that it is the duty of all to resist it. The occasion justifies this new effort of Gen. Lee to persuade the erring soldiers back to their posts. It appeals trumpet-tongued to the soldiers themselves. Instead of skulking in the woods like runaway negroes, instead of living upon their wives and children, taking from them by night the pittance it may be that they have made by hard but honest labor; instead of robbing other women and children of their bread and meat instead of dastardly waylaying and murdering their neighbors and perhaps old friends for the performance of their simple duty; instead of all this, the result of the one false step of desertion, let them act like men, face the danger which can be met by an honest and patriot heart in the light of day; go back to the camp of their comrades, and wipe out the disgrace which will otherwise rest upon their own names and those of their posterity. It is not only duty but interest that appeals to them. They will not escape Lincoln's confiscations if they allow him the power to confiscate. On the contrary, degraded as the Yankee is, he yet shows that he feels the greatest respect for the man that stands by his country and the greatest contempt for the dastard who skulks. This is a feeling of human nature, of which even Yankees are not divested.

While on this subject, let a soldier in the Virginia army say a word to the people at home as to one of their duties. The following extract from a letter from one of Gen. Lee's veterans has been handed to us with permission to publish it:

"Let me say, sister, that the despondency and gloom of the people at home, as exhibited in their letters to the army &c, are having a depressing influence on the soldiers in the field. The army is dispirited because others are gloomy. The enemy is triumphant because the South is gloomy.

This is the best reason why the North should be exultant; it is also a good reason why the army should be despondent. After the army has fought hard and gloriously for three years, the people at home are about to vote away rights which the beastly and haughty yankees have not been able to extort by force of arms. The people can submit if they see proper; they can never be conquered. Let the people at home stand out firmly; we in the army don't ask them to expose themselves to the deadly bullet. we only ask them not to render our exposure and efforts vain by their voices. They ought surely to be willing to do this. They are suffering nothing to what the army is suffering."

Killed, on the 11th inst., at Sugar Loaf, Thomas Hodges, a citizen of Northampton County, and a member of Captain Ellis' Battery.—*Carolinian.*

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 3:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
157—6t. General.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Below.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 19.

A Yankee force from Newbern, some 500 strong passed through Greenville yesterday, and when last heard from were advancing on Tarboro'.

It is thought to be a mere raiding party.

General Baker is after them.

Another party is reported coming up the South side of the Neuse.

This needs confirmation.

No trouble anticipated.

CAPTURE OF HARRY GIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* says:

General Kelly telegraphs the capture of Major Hary Gilmore, the noted guerrilla and railroad robber. His troop was whipped handsomely at Moorfield, West Virginia, a few days since, and Gilmore with some twenty of his officers and men, fell into our hands.

A dispatch in the New York *Herald*, relating the particulars of the capture, says:

The capture was made by Major Young, of General Sheridan's scouts who was in command of twenty-five picked men. Young tracked the wily guerrilla officer to a place near the South Fork river, three miles west of Moorfield. Young, in person, started to search Randolph's house, and he at once started for the dwelling house, and was met at the door by the land lady, to an interrogatory put to her as to who was in the house, she said no person except members of her own family. The answer was unsatisfactory, and a search of the premises was commenced, when reaching a room on the second floor, the door was gently opened, when Major Gilmore and his cousin, a rebel officer, were found lying in the bed awake.

Young, in an instant was at his bed side, seized Gilmore's pistols, which were on a chair, and then asked Gilmore who he was. He replied, 'Major Gilmore,' and then added to his confronter, "Who the devil are you?" 'Major Young of General Sheridan's scouts, was the reply.

The prisoners were ordered to dress, and in a few minutes, taken in charge by the guard outside and marched to Winchester. A spendid black horse belonging to Gilmore, which he stole on one of his raids into Pennsylvania, was also captured.

The army of General Lee, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, was never stronger, physically, and morally, than at this hour. Its nerves are of iron; its spirit is lofty and resolved; it hails with rapture, the elevation of its commander to the supreme control of military movements as the harbinger of a new and brilliant career of success and glory. The causes of dissatisfaction that have hitherto existed in the internal conduct of affairs are rapidly disappearing. The right man will be everywhere put in the right place. Every element of strength in the country will be developed and judiciously handled. Other nations have seen darker days; Rome, Greece the Neatherlands, our own forefathers of '76; France, when Carnot became War Minister; England, when Mr. Pitt took the helm, and caused a reeling vessel to once feel the hand of a mighty master, and ride the opposing billows in security and triumph. It is the province of such spirits "from the nettle Danger, to pluck the flower, Safety." Providence raises up the man for the time, and a man for this occasion we believe, has been raised up in Robert E. Lee, the Washington of the second American Revolution, upon whom, from the beginning, all thoughtful eyes have been fixed as the future deliverer of his country.

A novel scene was witnessed in the Supreme Court room at Washington, Wednesday. J. S. Rock, a negro lawyer, of Massachusetts, being admitted, on the motion of Hon. Charles Sumner as a practitioner.—*An exchange.*

Hundrebs of negroes are reported to have taken to the swamps rather than fall into Sherman's hands, during his present march.—*Bulletin.*

New Advertisements.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the consolidation of the Guard for Home Defence in accordance with General Orders No. 9, present series: Commanders of Regiments and Battalions in each county will send, to this city, with all possible dispatch Company or Companies of the first class of their respective Commands, to report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, for duty in the field.

It is of the utmost importance that this order be obeyed with the greatest promptitude.

The above order applies to the Guard for Home Defence of the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the Counties, lying east of said Counties.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
257—1t. Adjutant General.

Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and State Journal, copy once and send bills to the Adjutant Generals' Office.

AUCTION SALES!
By TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-Room, an invoice of imported Goods to close consignments, will be sold:

230 Dozen Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12 " Pocket Knives,
80 " Pair Scissors,
24 " Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9 " Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½ " German Silver Spectacles,
6 " Hand Saws,
4½ " Brass Spurs and Leathers,
3½ " Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
11 " Bridles,
6 Gross Carpenters Pencils,
20 " Porcelain Buttons,
200 Dozen Clarks 3 corded Spool Cotton,
1 Case of Box Coffee Mills,
6 Kegs Wrought Nails,
1 Cask Frying Pans, 24½ dozen.

Feb. 6, 1865. 245—eodtd.

GOODS AT AUCTION!
BY D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

ON TUESDAY, THE 21st INST., we will Sell, in front of our Sales-room, at 10 o'clock:

One piece of double width Cassimere.
Two pieces of single width Cassimere.
A lot of Colored Hats.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Spool Cotton and Cambric.
One piece of Red Flannel.
Padding, Halter Chains, Collars, and a number of other articles. 257—1t.

WORSTED GOODS, &C.

SEVERAL PATTERNS OF BEAUTIFUL DE LAINES.
Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs.
Beautiful Emboroidered Handkerchiefs.
A choice lot of Bonnet Ribbons.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c.
For sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO.
Feb. 20, 1865, 257—1t.

LADIES DRESS SILKS.

300 YARDS FANCY COLORED SILKS,
200 yards Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
For sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO.
Feb. 20, 1865. 257—1t.